# Training a Deep Feedforward Network

Forward pass and Backpropagation

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See Powerpoint slides.

Practical issues  $a = \frac{1}{1+e^{-2}}$   $a = \frac{1}{1+e^{-2}}$   $a = \frac{1}{1+e^{-2}}$ 

Which activation function to use?

• <u>sigmoid</u> function  $\sigma(z)$ : gradient  $\nabla f(z)$  saturates when z is highly positive or highly negative. Not suitable for hidden unit activation.

1) good for some output activation

## Practical issues

#### Which activation function to use?

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- tanh(z): similar to identity function near 0, resembles a linear model when activation is small, performs better than sigmoid.  $(tanh(0) - 0, \sigma(0) - \frac{1}{2})$



### Practical issues

#### Which activation function to use?

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- tanh(z): similar to identity function near 0, resembles a linear model when activation is small, performs better than sigmoid. (tanh(0) = 0, σ(0) = 1/2). μαχ(2,0).
- ReLu(z): easy to optimize (6 times faster than sigmoid), often used with affine transformation  $g(W^Tx + b)$ . Derivative is 1 whenever the unit is active.

**Sigmoidal activation functions** are often preferred than **piecewise linear activation functions** in non-feed forward networks. e.g. probabilistic models, RNNs etc

# Additional resources

Deep neural network is a relative young field with lots of empirical results. Read more on the practical things to do for building and training neural networks:

- Stanford Class on Convolutional Neural Networks: http://cs231n.github.io
- Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio and Aaron Courville, *Deep Learning*, MIT Press, 2016

Demos:

- http://vision.stanford.edu/teaching/cs231n-demos/ linear-classify/
- https://playground.tensorflow.org/